

The China Mail.

Established February, 1815.

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號六月九日二十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1882.

日四廿月七午十

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Intimations.

LONDON.—F. ALAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS, generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. C. HENZLER & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MUNOZ, A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Seaton, Campbell & CO., Amoy, Wilson, Nichols & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " " 4 1/2 "

" 12 " " 5 1/2 "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....2,350,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. REINERS, Esq.

H. HOFFITZ, Esq. M. E. SASSOON, Esq.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, C. VINCENT SMITH, A. P. MOEVEN, Esq.

A. MOIWER, Esq.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, E. WEN CAMERON, Esq.

London and Conn.

Hongkong.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 10, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

OWING to the illness of Mr. NEWTON the MANAGER—Mr. W. S. BAMBSEY has been appointed ACTING MANAGER until further Notice.

P. RYRIE,

Chairman, Local Committee.

Hongkong, August 21, 1882.

Intimations.



FINAL DIVIDEND IN RE WILLIAM VON PUSTAU.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to hold at the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on FRIDAY, the 21st day of January, 1883, a MEETING of CREDITORS to declare a FINAL DIVIDEND in the above Estate. All Creditors are hereby warned that the Balance then remaining in the hands of the Official Assignee will be distributed among the Creditors, whose Claims will have been duly proved and accepted, and the Estate finally wound up.

EDW. J. AOKROYD,
Registrar.

Registry, Supreme Court,

the 30th day of August, 1882.

sc12

HONGKONG St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Ordinary General MEETING of the HONGKONG St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY will be held in the City Hall on FRIDAY, the 8th September, 1882, at 5.30.

A. D. MACTAVISH,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 31, 1882.

sc8

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE Annual General MEETING of the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB will be held in the Cricket Pavilion on MONDAY, the 11th Instant at 4.45 p.m.

GENTLEMEN wishing to join are requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec.—HONGKONG CLUB.

W. HYNES,
Hon. Sec., pro tem.

Hongkong, September 4, 1882.

sc11

POSITIVE CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS.

A CURE for the above AILMENT can be had by applying to M. AXELROD, M.D., Surgeon of the S.S. City of Peking, now lying in Hongkong harbour.

N.B.—Commence treatment three days before going on board.

Using this Article during my service in the last Russo-Turkish War I found, greatly to my surprise and gratification, that I was able to entirely prevent, or greatly to alleviate, the Ailment without one single failure.

M. AXELROD, M.D.

Hongkong, September 1, 1882.

sc8

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY of CANTON will be held at the Company's OFFICE, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 18th day of September, 1882, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, when the abjoined Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.

That this Company, now registered under the Company's Ordinance No. 1 of 1865 as an Unlimited Company, be registered under the Company's Ordinances No. 1 of 1865 to 1881 as a Company Limited by Shares.

By Order of the Board,

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.

Dated Hongkong, 30th day of August, 1882.

sc12

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the SALE of the above COALS at HONGKONG, from and after this date.

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Mitsubishi Mail S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

sc27

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Remedy for CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away, even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blisters, &c., &c., roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these, unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most chemists. Bottles, 2s. 6d.

Prepared by J. R. RORKE, London.

Supplied by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

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Supplied by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Orders or Communications from Hongkong side can be made either through Mr. TAM YIK KU, Chinese Mail Office, or KUN CHUNG TA, Postman Strand.

TAM A. MOW,

Master of Mow Kee, Ship-builder and Engine Manufacturer.

Kwan Chung opposite Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 7, 1882.

sc7

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE SHIPBUILDING YARD and the

Whole ENGINE DEPARTMENT of the

Undersigned have been REMOVED

from No. 9, MIDDLE STREET, West Point,

Hongkong, to Kwing Chung, opposite

the Government Coal Shed, where ample accomodation has been secured for Building or Repairing Large Vessels.

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Hongkong, August 7, 1882.

sc7

For Sale.

SPORTING GOODS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF

ELLEY'S GREEN, BLUE and BROWN CARTRIDGE CASES.

EL

For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONER),
ARE NOW LANDING, EX
A BRITISH BARQUE
"STILLWATER."

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
150° test.

SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES
OAKUM.
TAR.
TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MILL."

CALIFORNIA
RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BIS-
CUITS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.
Ginger JAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
CORNMEAL.

BRITISH CHEESE.
Bacon.
and BACON.

Condensed MILK.
APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled PORK-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 3 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEATS.

Assorted PICKLES.
MINCEMEAT.

COMP HONEY in Original Jars.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
Lunch TONGUE.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,
including:
TEVISONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS AND RAISINS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
COCOATINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
LIEDEK'S & EDE'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.
SAUSAGES.

BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.—
HIEBERG'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS.—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAPITE, " "

1824 GRAVES, "

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT.—

SACQUON'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACQUON'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNY'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BRONCO DUBONNET & Co.'s BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARTRUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE

BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in half-pint.

SPICALLY SELECTED

CIGARES.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 lb Boxes.

BREAKFAST COFFEE, 15 cents, p. lb.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to

25 cents.

MINER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAFES, and CASH BOXES, at
Manufacturer's Price.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA,
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,
NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th September,
1882, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
DELEMNAH, Commandant de Bousigny
BAIRON, with MAILED, PASSENGERS,
SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port
for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted
in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon of 6th September, 1882.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 6th September, 1882. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of packages are re-
quired. For further particulars, apply at
the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 26, 1882. sc67

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA,
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,
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G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 5, 1882. sc65

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA,
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,
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Hongkong, September 5, 1882. sc65

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OR
His Majesty King George the First.

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Polices at current rates, payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Polices issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.

Polices issued for sum not exceeding

£6,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 5, 1882. sc65

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 6, St. Ides, French barque, from
Whampoa.

Sept. 6, Kuanlung, British steamer, 673,

M. Young, Swatow Sept. 5, General.

Sept. 6, Sulte, French steamer, 323, J.

Biard, Haiphong Sept. 3, General.—SHING

LOONG.

Sept. 6, Iugo, German steamer, 673,

Joseph, Nagasaki Aug. 31, Coal and Gen-

eral.—CHINESE.

Sept. 6, China, German steamer, 648,

H. Schier, Swatow Sept. 5, General.—

YEN FAH HONG.

Sept. 6, 1882.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5, Itis, German gatboat, for Shang-

hai.

4. Telegraph, for Bangkok.

6. Erb Koenig, for Chefoo.

6. Carl Gerhard, for Minado (Cobles),

6. Noma, for Coast Ports.

6. Vorwärts, for Tricote, &c.

Colony of Hongkong, the Hon. W. H. Marsh, issues this proclamation. Whereas it is well-known that many members of the Sam Hop Uei are residing in various parts of Hongkong, and that the names of the leaders have been reported both by the local Police and the officials of the Chinese Government; and whereas these reports have been found, on close examination, to be correct, and as it appears from these reports that the members of the said society contemplate acts which are not in accordance with law, I have issued strict instructions to the Police and other officers to carefully watch and promptly report to me the proceedings of the heads of this society, so that I may render all proper and lawful assistance to the Chinese Government in preventing the commission of offences. And I hereby further proclaim that any person in the service of this Government who may join the said secret society will be instantly dismissed. Respect this, tremble and obey!

It is to be hoped that this proclamation will have the effect it is intended to have, that of preventing the members of this Society committing those crimes which, should a combination would enable them to execute.

Yours obediently,

NG CHOY.

A REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

A correspondent who claims to have seen many visitations of Cholera, and to have tested the undoubted curative qualities of the remedy given below, writes to say that the recipe may prove useful to those on board ship and elsewhere, if the directions are carefully attended to, although he trusts that it will never be needed in Hongkong. Rice water can be easily made by any cook in fifteen minutes, and the other ingredients are common and may be readily obtained from any chemist. Carbolic acid and other disinfectants should be freely used for purifying drains on the premises, and continuous tobacco-smoking is considered by many to be a safeguard against cholera and other contagious diseases.

"In addition," says our correspondent, "to the ordinary precautions of wearing a flannel belt, abstaining from eating unripe or unwholesome fruit, and so forth, when there is cholera about, and you feel out of sorts, take freely of moderately thick, lukewarm rice-water. Should the complaint be accompanied by a sickly feeling or gripes, add to your tumbler of rice-water 8 to 10 drops of laudanum and 2 to 3 drops of essence of peppermint, with a little sugar. This should at once remove the sickly feeling on gripes, and will at least check the disease until medical advice can be obtained.

"When the patient shows all the symptoms of cholera, the following mixture should be given:—

Sulphate of Quinine ... 36 grains.
Laudanum ... 30 drops.
Sulphuric Ether ... 30 ...
Essence of Peppermint 10 ...
Water ... 16 oz.

One or two table-spoonfuls of the above should be administered every hour, according to the violence of the symptoms, until the vomiting and purging cease, the mixture to be well shaken before it is taken. To allay the thirst generally felt by cholera patients, give an infusion of camomile flowers in teacupons as hot as the patient can drink it; this will not only assist in settling the stomach but will promote purgation. A mustard-poultice placed on the stomach will also do good and stop vomiting.

"If the patient is seized with cramps, put him in a hot bath the temperature of which should be as hot as he can bear it, the water to be kept up at the same heat as long as he is in it; he may be kept in the bath from 10 to 15 minutes. The patient should be well rubbed down and dried before being put to bed, and have his body rubbed all over with coarse towels to promote the circulation of the blood. Should the cramps return, have his arms, legs and spine fomented with a liniment of camphor and ammonium.

"In violent cases, where the disease has resisted all the above remedies, and the patient has shown no signs of improvement, a blister on the stomach and the calves of the legs, as a last resort, have proved successful in rallying a patient.

"The above precautions and treatment were recommended and followed by Dr Pompe von Meerdervoort, of the Dutch navy, during the great cholera epidemic at Nagasaki in 1853, with perfect success. Every patient seized with the disease upon whom this treatment was tried, recovered, provided he was brought under treatment before he was passed all cure. There is nothing so dangerous, while cholera is about, as to become possessed with a fear of it, as persons who dread it most are those most likely to be attacked. While the epidemic lasted in Nagasaki, during a whole month, I was constantly day and night amongst the cholera patients, attending on them, administering the various medicines, giving them baths, &c.; and I never was ill for half an hour. A cheerful spirit is half the battle."

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR THOMAS WADE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 6th Sept.

Sir,—I am sorry that the Powers that have not given effect to the well-meant hints of yourself and your morning correspondent as to some special notice being taken of the presence of Sir Thomas Wade on his way home. Had it been declared that he was leaving for good, a diplomatic note by the Chamber of Commerce would have been appropriate, but in the absence of any such intimation, action on their part would, it seems to me, have been out of place.

A Public Reception by H. E. the Administrator would have been a graceful act of courtesy to H. B. M.'s Minister, and would have given Sir Thomas' old friends here an opportunity of meeting him and wishing him a safe voyage—a pleasure which they will be sorry to have missed if Sir Thomas' arrival home should determine to seek permanent repose from his prolonged labours in the East.

M.

[We presume that doubts as to the permanent retirement of Sir Thomas, and the world's desire to prevent his Chamber of Commerce from moving in this matter, and probably a dissension on the part of the British Minister to accept any demonstration induced H. E. the Administrator to withhold a courtesy which otherwise would have been what our correspondent calls "a graceful act."—Ed. C. M.]

THE HON. NG CHOY AND THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Sept. 6.

Sir,—I think I ought to take some public notice of the paragraph in the "Pall Mall Gazette" respecting Government policy in Hongkong, which was reproduced in your issue of the 1st inst., as my name was mentioned therein.

That I have made the assertion to the effect that any reversal of Governor Hennessy's Chinese policy, or any retrograde step, would inevitably be followed by the distrust of the Chinese of the Colony, and the withdrawal of their capital, I do not for a moment deny, for I adhere still to the opinion; but in justice to H. E. the Administrator, I feel bound to say that up to the present moment, so far as I can judge, his public acts have not been antagonistic to the interest of the Chinese Community.

Mr. Marsh's return to the Colony to assume the reins of the Government is so recent, that no blame should be attached to him for the commercial panic and the consequent meeting of the 10th June convened at the City Hall. He had no more to do with the causes which led to the recent calamity than Governor Hennessy had; and in my opinion, which is shared by every one of my Chinese friends to whom I have spoken on the subject, the disastrous events would have happened even if neither Mr. Marsh nor Sir John G. Hennessy had ever administered the Government of this Colony.

Yours obediently,

NG CHOY.

[It is plain to us, after due consideration of Mr. Ng Choy's guarded disclaimer, that he has studied what is known to us to be the art of economising truth; and we congratulate him that he has turned the teachings of the Middle Age schoolmen to good account. We, plain men of speech, having no fear of Colonial Officials on the one hand, or of the Tung Wah on the other, ever that the late over-speculation in estate, and the deplorable consequences thereof are distinctly owing to Governor Hennessy's malefic policy in this Colony, which was for so long afflicted by his rule. We also say that not the least evil bequeathed to his successor is the infamous state of the Bankruptcy and Partnership Registration laws—a shameful state of thingadorey attributable to Governor Hennessy's neglect, conceit, and un wisdom. This is a common and trite saying that persons who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Scutica complains of Mr. Hutchinson's English. Here is a specimen of Scutica's. Speaking of his fellow-waders in the slough of despond he remarks that "they will be able to appreciate the boon conferred on all who could read German by the author." Why did not Scutica say by the hour or by the yard? According to the little book at my elbow the sentence would have read better had it been written "the boon conferred by the author on all who could read German."

Scutica gives one passage which he has translated from the German as an improvement on Mr. Hutchinson's. Scutica's translation is the most miserable, purile, halting and indefinite piece of composition I have seen in print. It runs as follows:—"Even against a degenerate Christendom, as far as it, in particular, in outward form, drags out its existence without inner spiritual life, and represents, as formerly in the case of the Byzantine Empire, by its worldliness and sensuousness, a christianized heathendom— even against such a Christendom, Mohammedan fanaticism serves as the scourge of God, the educating task of which may not yet be entirely completed."

Mr. Hutchinson's translation runs:—"Mohammedan fanaticism serves as the scourge of God, whose corrective task cannot be entirely completed, whilst in the presence of degenerate Christendom, partly amidst its external forms, dragging on its existence without inner spiritual life, and offering as old as under Byzantine rule, a Christianized heathendom, earthy and sensuous." Infinitely superior to Scutica's, though even this is too long and heavy. It lacks the sprightliness of a good writer.

Scutica feels his own translation to be weak, for he thinks it is not all it should be, a point on which I can agree with him. The halting of the phrase "as far as it," the beginning of the sentence with "the even against," and the repetition of the same two words defy the simplest rules of English composition. If Scutica has followed the German, then that is not all that is to be said of him.

The Hon. Ng Choy submitted that there was no evidence to show that the defendant kept an agency for the sale of these tickets, nor was there any evidence to show that defendant was actually engaged by the establishment.

When the case was called this morning, a witness for the prosecution said that he was a student of the law, and that he had been called to the bar by the King's Bench. He was examined by the King's Bench, and was asked if he had any objection to the defendant's being called to the bar. He said "No."

The Hon. Ng Choy consented to this arrangement. The defendant was allowed out on bail, in two sureties of \$100 each, or one surety of \$200, or a money deposit of \$200 in lieu of bail.

Mr. Arthur B. Hutchinson has translated this book and not Scutica. Possibly the work might have been done better, but certainly not by Scutica.

Scutica evidently desires the reputation of a bold writer, and the spirit which characterizes the article in question is most contemptible. What a miserable subcontent! He has attempted to conceal in the words "he (Mr. H.) would almost seem to have deliberately mistranslated words and phrases." Why employ both words almost and seem?

Scutica manifests the most profound ignorance of all rules of translation, which is only enabled by his ignorance of the rules of criticism. His translations are characterized by that purile literalness which reminds us of the days when we were taught to sacrifice everything to a literal rendering. Scutica does this with bungling fidelity and perfection. His attempts at humour are feeble and low. When he has no point for irony he falls back on his oft-repeated Reverend gentleman and Reverend translator. No case, abuse, plaintiff's attorney, is a practice extending beyond the law courts.

The whole article is a scurrilous tirade bearing on the strength of the evidences of Scutica's article in the reference he makes to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Why is the name of all propriety he shows ignorance of? Mr. Hutchinson has the advantage over me, I gather from his speaking of "our nation" that he is English. I presume from his taking up the position of a critic that he is well versed in Chinese and German, to say nothing of Latin and French. I know a little English and less Chinese, and with a primer on composition and an ordinary English Grammar, both which I am heartily recommend to Scutica, I enter the arena. I confess it is with considerable trepidation as the business is new to me.

A question presented itself to my mind after reading Scutica's article which question was, How far is Mr. Faber responsible for the translation? Did Mr. Hutchinson undertake the translation at the request of consent of Mr. Faber? If not, I am surprised at the audacity of the defendant. If, at the request with the consent of Mr. Hutchinson, then I am surprised at the extreme stupidity of Scutica. He appears very jealous of Mr. Faber's reputation as a scholar, which scholarship, I do not presume to question, but cannot Scutica see that vulgar reflection he has made on Mr. Faber's judgment in allowing a page like Mr. Hutchinson to translate his work? Scutica evidently thinks Mr. Hutchinson's work is not good, but I am inclined to say which of the two gentlemen places Mr. Faber in the worse light. Surely Mr. Faber is as capable as Scutica of forming a correct opinion as to Mr. Hutchinson's ability to translate his work. I can imagine Mr. Faber spurning Scutica's attempt at confidence and disapprovingly exclaiming "Save me from my friends."

Scutica knows German, Chinese—or at least is acquainted with Legge's translation of the classics—and English. Did he hope to translate the book himself, and on finding Mr. Faber pass by so bright a genius determine to vent his spleen on Mr. Hutchinson? Behold how faithfully I would have made thy genius to shine! How I would have made thy trumpet sing out its clarion blast wherever the English tongue is known!

"By the way, my own trumpet has more of brass in it, and as well blown!" I have been trying hard to find out whether Scutica is a Chinese scholar or not, but cannot arrive at a definite conclusion on the point. From the fact that in some places he sets himself up as a judge of Mr. Faber's translation from Chinese into German, I should say he is. For instance he comments most approvingly on Mr. Faber's translation of the Chinese character 一—a very difficult character for me—but that is nothing. Again, Scutica remarks that Faber gives a "full and exact translation of the text of Mencius." The above two references would incline us to credit Scutica with a knowledge of Chinese sufficient to place him in the front rank of our Sinologues; but then, in his opening remarks, he speaks of the sayings of the

"old philosophic souls" as a "slough of despond" and any "hope of obtaining a concrete and definite idea of Chinese philosophic thought" a "vanish" one. If the Chinese classics have proved a slough of despond to Scutica and he has failed to obtain a concrete and definite idea of Chinese philosophic thought, then we can perfectly understand Scutica's appreciation of the timely aid of our German Evangelist in putting out the stopp beneath the dirt and mud of the slough.

Wong Aiwu, also a hawker, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing a basin of tea, value \$1.45, from the Lui Cheung Tai tenement, Wanlock Street, yesterday afternoon.

Wong Aiwu, also a hawker, admitted that he had stolen a pair of shoes belonging to Tang Atah, shopkeeper. He was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

DRUM.

Thomas Carter, carpenter, was charged with being drunk and refusing to pay a jinrikisha coolie his hire on the 5th instant. The coolie stated that the defendant engaged him on the Praha about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and told him to take him to the Hongkong Hotel; he did so and the defendant told him to wait. At this time the defendant was sober, but when he came out of the Hotel at three o'clock in the afternoon he was drunk, and refused to pay witness his hire. A constable arrested him.

The Magistrate fined the defendant 50 cents or two days' imprisonment for being drunk and ordered him to pay the coolie 25 cents.

KEEPING A CHILD IN A BROTHEL.

Inspector Horton charged Wong Aiwu, mistress of licensed brothel No. 9, Cochran Street, with allowing a child under fifteen years to be in the brothel.

The Inspector stated that he visited the defendant's brothel yesterday morning, and found a little girl under the age of ten years concealed under the mistress's bed.

The Magistrate fined the defendant \$10, or fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS.

Tso Aying, sail maker, was charged on the 4th instant by Inspector Lindsay with keeping an agency or place for the sale of Pak Kow tickets, and also with being a rogue and vagabond.

The Hon. Ng Choy appeared for the defence.

Several witnesses were examined on Monday when Ng Aehp, a coolie residing in Tai Ping Shan, said he was frequently employed as an informer. About six o'clock on the evening of the 1st instant he went to the house No. 61 Queen's Road West, and there bought the Pak Kow lottery ticket produced. The man from whom he purchased the ticket told him to go to Webster's Bazaar where he would find the winning numbers number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 39

